

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Східноєвропейський національний університет
імені Лесі Українки

Круглій О. Р.

ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

для студентів II курсу факультету міжнародних відносин

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Рецензенти:

Книш Т. В. – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов та перекладу ЛІРоЛ «Україна»

Карпчук Н. П. – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри міжнародної інформації Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки

Круглій О. Р.

Тести для самостійної роботи з вивчення англійської мови як основної мови для студентів II курсу факультету міжнародних : [метод. рек.] / Круглій Олена Ростиславівна. – Луцьк : Волин. нац ун-т ім. Лесі Українки. – 35 с.

Методичне видання укладено згідно структури програми викладання англійської мови як основної мови студентам II курсу факультету міжнародних відносин (спеціальностей “Країнознавство”, “Міжнародні відносини”, “Міжнародні економічні відносини”, “Міжнародна інформація”). Тематика тестів для самостійного опрацювання тематично доповнює основні й індивідуальні модульні завдання.

Методичні рекомендації можуть слугувати допоміжним матеріалом для поглибленого вивчення англійської мови студентам економічного, економічного, географічного, історичного спрямування студій

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ВСТУП

Тести, запропоновані для самостійного опрацювання, мають суспільно-краєзнавчий характер і покликані розширити коло знань студента-міжнародника з принагідним поглибленням знань із англійської мови як основної мови.

Запропоновані завдання передбачають опрацювання навчально-методичних посібників «Іноземна мова (англійська)» для студентів II курсу факультету міжнародних відносин (частини I та II), а також роботу з україномовними й англomовними бібліографічними джерелами, енциклопедіями, словниками.

Кількість тестів відповідає кількості годин, передбачених навчальною програмою дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» на другому курсі факультету міжнародних відносин. Тематику узгоджено із загальною тематикою модульних завдань: це вісім основних тематичних блоків – «Наш світ», «Великобританія», «Україна», «Подорожі», «Системи правління», «Законодавча система та судочинство», «Системи освіти», «Молодь у сучасному світі». Поставлені завдання не дублюються з матеріалами, поданими на практичних заняттях із іноземної мови (англійської), а лише доповнюють їх.

Після засвоєння матеріалу студенти повинні вільно володіти темами, висвітлювати їх англійською мовою, уміти застосовувати набуті знання під час написання контрольних модулів, підсумкових контрольних робіт, а також на заняттях із інших навчальних дисциплін.

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MODULE SELF-ASSESSMENT 1

• VOCABULARY

I. Fill in the blanks with one suitable word from the list given below:

man, only, ago, months, appear, known, discovered, information, extinction, wars, riches, huge, evolved, Earth, system.

If we pretend that our planet is like a person, we can compare the Earth with a man of 46 years of age. Nothing is _____ (1) about the first 7 years of this person's life, and very little _____ (2) can be found about his youth. What we know from sure is that not _____ (3) the age of 42 the Earth began to flower.

Dinosaurs and the great reptiles did not _____ (4) until one year ago, when the planet was 45. Mammals arrived only eight _____ (5) ago. In the middle of the last week man-like apes _____ (6) into ape-like men. And only last weekend the ice age enveloped the _____ (7).

Modern _____ (8) has been around for only four hours. During the last hour Man _____ (9) agriculture. The industrial revolution began only a minute _____ (10). During those sixty seconds of biological time, Man has made a _____ (11) rubbish dump out of Paradise. Man has caused the _____ (12) of 500 species of animals, robbed the planet of its mineral _____ (13), and now stands at the brink of a war to end all _____ (14) which will destroy this oasis of life in the solar _____ (15).

II. Fill in the correct prepositions.

1. Better farming methods have brought _____ the price of food.
2. Your grade will depend _____ your performance in the final exam.
3. Jack spent the summer travelling _____ Europe.
4. Many high school boys are _____ risk of joining gangs.
5. I'm looking for such sofa that converts _____ a bed.
6. Rachel had been brought _____ by her grandmother.

7. All patients were treated _____ malaria.
8. It costs £21.70 so we rounded it down _____ £20.
9. She felt humbled _____ all that they had experienced.
10. Our school donated £500 _____ the Red Cross.

III. a) write the synonyms to the words: 1) an advice; 2) to depart; 3) a scientist; 4) delicate; 5) an accident; 6) marine; 7) boundary; 8) to change; 9) the globe; 10) to reduce.

b) write the opposites: 1) constant; 2) to permit; 3) widespread species; 4) to convince; 5) referee; 6) destruction; 7) purification; 8) a tropical forest; 9) an evergreen forest; 10) huge.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Велика територія землі, оточена океанами та морями називається материком або континентом. На карті світу ми побачимо шість континентів: Євразія (Європа та Азія), що є найбільшим континентом, Африка, Північна Америка, Південна Америка, Австралія й Антарктида, на якій знаходиться Південний полюс.

2. Тихий океан – найбільший і найглибший серед усіх, найменший океан – це Північний Льодовитий океан із Північним полюсом у центрі.

3. Повітря, вода, ліси зазнають шкідливого впливу від господарської діяльності людини. Забруднення річок, морів, океанів, винищення тварин і птахів, місць їх поселення веде до руйнування екосистем, що негативно позначається на житті самої людини.

4. Сильні дощі призвели до надзвичайно великої повені, жертвами якої стали мешканці дванадцяти населених пунктів. Сотні поранених доставлені до столичних шпиталів за допомогою гелікоптерів.

5. До 1880 року більшість емігрантів до США прибувала з північної та західної Європи. Але згодом тисячі людей з Азії рушили на узбережжя Тихого Океану. З 1910 року населення США збільшилося вдвічі.

• GRAMMAR

V. Put in *the* where necessary.

1. Robert lives in Merion Street.
2. Milan is a large city in north of Italy.
3. Brussels is the capital of Belgium.
4. Rocky Mountains are in North America.
5. In London, Houses of Parliament are beside River Thames.
6. Have you ever been to British Museum?
7. Texas is famous for oil and cowboys.
8. Alan studied chemistry at London University.
9. When I finish my studies, I am going to United States for a year.
10. Panama Canal joins Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

VI. Choose the correct form.

1. My friend informed he **becomes/would become** a doctor in two months.
2. Have a look. The boys **are/are being** in the street. They **are playing/play** football.
3. Be attentive. The train **has arrived/arrived** 10 minutes ago.
4. Jane **has been working/works** at school since last September.
5. He said he **goes/went** to the Crimea every year. But this year he is going to the Carpathians.
6. He informed that they **had just made/just made** a trip to the sea coast
7. His honesty **acknowledged/was acknowledged** by all.
8. The possibility of new negotiations **is discussed/is being discussed** now.
9. All these laws **established/were established** by our local authorities.
10. He informed that his health **had greatly improved/improved** since then.

VII. Rewrite the sentences in direct speech.

1. Tom said he would go to see the doctor the next day.
2. They told us their teacher was ill.

3. He informed that his health had greatly improved since then.
4. She said she had just been examined by a good doctor.
5. The woman said she was feeling bad that day.
6. He asked me what I was doing.
7. They wanted to know if we had skated the winter before.
8. Nick told Pete not to be late for dinner that day.
9. The teacher said that the pupils would learn the text the next day.
10. He told me he had read “Dombey and Son” the year before.

VIII. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. This problem not solved yet.
2. All these laws was establishe by our local authorities.
3. They be exhausted by hard work.
4. The tasks were not did at all.
5. The opportunity to get a new job will miss.
6. People from different countries can met here.
7. I allow to go out now.
8. He is appointed a new manager last week.
9. German is never teached at this university.
10. All the goods has not delivered.

• WRITING

IX. One of the popular magazines has asked its readers to send in articles answering the questions: *Singapore is considered to be one of the cleanest cities in the world. It is the result of the system of fines. For example, if you throw a cigarette end on the street you will have to pay \$50. What do you think of this system? Do you think it could work in Ukraine?* **Write your article (100-150 words).**

MODULE SELF-ASSESSMENT 2

• VOCABULARY

I. Choose the correct word in bold.

1. On the way to Great Britain, we **stopped/broke/interrupted** in France for three days.
2. The pyramids are of great **ancient/historic/historical** importance to archeologists.
3. The president stated in the press conference that the **economical/economic/industrial** situation was very serious..
4. Will you stop reminding John of his past? His crimes are all **ancient/historical/historic** events.
5. An **economic/wasteful/economical** car uses a minimum amount of gasoline (petrol) to drive a maximum number of miles.

II. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. The price of this land is _____ great value.
2. Their family was reduced _____ begging.
3. I pumped him _____ information.
4. This information is _____ national concern.
5. This model was _____ production for about 10 month.
6. His elder brother took _____ all their family business.
7. Dr Ballard is a leading authority _____ tropical diseases.
8. The plane took _____ in time.
9. He boasted _____ his family's wealth.
10. Don't worry _____ the washing-up. I'll do it later.
11. I can provide you _____ a place to stay.
12. The movie transformed Amy from an unknown schoolgirl _____ a star.

III. Fill in the blanks with one suitable word from the list given below:

heavy, historic, visual, full, give, limit, highly, sophisticated, cosmopolitan, popular.

On the first sight, Milan may _____ (1) the impression of being an unattractive place with _____ (2) traffic and unfriendly people and that you need an extremely _____ (3) wallet so that you can enjoy yourself. It's true Milan is a _____ (4) city, ideal for those with _____ (5) tastes, but also has a lot to offer in the way of nine parks, _____ (6) sites and general scenic interest. One fascinating place which is definitely not _____ (7) with the crowds is the Monumental Cemetery, which offers peace, quiet and a unique experience of the _____ (8) arts in the form of memorial sculptures. And also _____ (9) recommended is the area of canals near Viale d' Annuzio, with its lovely old buildings and scenic views. There is no _____ (10) to the pleasures this trip has to offer.

IV. Match the numbers to the letters.

1 transform	a look around
2 explore	b restricted to certain people
3 metropolis	c interesting and exciting
4 exclusive	d clothes and equipment
5 reveal	e change
6 lively	f modern and elegant
7 gear	g expose
8 sophisticated	h large capital city
9 establish	r important event, discovery
10 landmark	j start

V. Fill in the correct prepositions.

1. When Paul arrived _____ (1) London he was very serious _____ (2) finding a job. He asked _____ (3) application form from many companies, and when several seemed very pleased _____ (4) his qualifications he realized that he was going to succeed _____ (5) getting a good position.

2. It is situated _____ (1) the river Seine, in northern France. Paris is a good example _____ (2) city that has a lot to offer. There is not only a variety _____ (3) things to see, it is also well-known _____ (4) its high-class entertainment and delicious food. This is a city which is popular _____ (4) people from all over the world.

• GRAMMAR

VI. Open the brackets using the proper form of the Infinitive.

1. They seemed _____ (to quarrel): I could hear angry voices from behind the door.
2. He seized every opportunity _____ (to appear) in public.
3. The child was happy _____ (to bring) home.
4. Sorry not _____ (to notice) you last Monday.
5. _____ (to play) chess was his greatest pleasure.
6. To see is _____ (to believe).
7. She seems _____ (to watch) this film already.
8. This work must _____ (to do) in time.
9. She is expected _____ (to examine) this question now.
10. Let him _____ (to visit) his best friends in summer.

VII. Define the type of the Infinitive Construction.

1. He seems to read a lot.
2. I want you to take me to the concert.
3. She hoped to be helped by her friends.
4. I'd like him to speak to my parents.
5. It is time for us to get up.
6. What makes you believe him?
7. Let me help her about house.
8. He didn't want me to play in the yard any more.
9. He is too old to skate.

10. It is up to you to believe him or not.

VIII. Insert the particle *to* where necessary:

1. I'd like ____ dance.
2. She was made ____ repeat all words several times.
3. Do you like ____ listen to the news.
4. They wanted ____ cross the street here.
5. The girl was heard ____ cry out with joy.
6. I was planning ____ do a lot of things yesterday.
7. I think we'll be able ____ solve these problems ourselves.
8. What makes you ____ think you are right?
9. I shall do all I can ____ help you.
10. We had ____ put on our overcoats because it was cold.
11. We were let ____ come back in some hours.
12. He was heard ____ sing all these songs.
13. The children were not allowed ____ eat ice-cream.
14. They were made ____ enter this university.
15. You would rather not ____ tell them the truth.

IX. Translate the following sentences using the Infinitive:

1. Я хочу, щоб ви пішли туди негайно. Вже давно пора скласти цей залік.
2. Він не бажає, щоб ми змушували його зробити усі завдання відразу.
Краще зачекати декілька днів.
3. Сподіваюсь, що ви незабаром напишете мені листа з Лондона.
4. Я хотів би, щоб ви обов'язково прочитали цю статтю.
5. Вони примусили чекати на них на протязі трьох із половиною годин.
6. Я почув як вона увійшла до кімнати.
7. Вам краще прислухатись моїх порад.
8. Здається, літак вилетів вчасно.
9. Тут не має місця для розваг, нам краще поїхати за місто.
10. Чому б нам сьогодні не провідати друзів.

MODULE SELF-ASSESSMENT 3

• VOCABULARY

I. Choose the correct word in bold.

1. Most students now have computers **easy/accessible/approachable**.
2. He pointed out problems of urban **decay/decadence/collapse**.
3. It cannot be said that the Everhard Manuscript is an important **historic/historical/ancient** document.
4. A powdery **silt/deposit/grounds** had settled at the bottom of the glass.
5. I tell you, this was the **historical/ancient/historic** match of the Gardens.

II. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. The place of execution was a high hill, _____ the outskirts _____ Salem.
2. Women participate in Science program of awards and fellowships _____ partnership _____ UNESCO.
3. _____ fact, it was a wonder anyone survived.
4. He is a winner _____ all these games.
5. He's preparing _____ his move _____ California.
6. The inn is accessible _____ train and bus.
7. The city sprawls _____ the coastline.
8. He profited greatly _____ his investments.
9. The economy's been _____ a slump since last year.
10. They'll make jokes about anything. Nothing is sacred _____ those guys.

III. Fill in the blanks with one suitable word from the list given below:

role, conquered, historical, collapse, ancient, liberated, history, historical, navigable, annexed.

Kyiv is one of the oldest cities in Eastern Europe and is major historical, cultural, educational and scientific centre. Its official _____ (1) dates back to the 5th

century and throughout centuries Kyiv played an important _____ (2) in establishing European civilisation in Eastern Europe. By late 9th century Kyiv became the capital of the first Ukrainian state known today as Kyivan Rus. In the Middle Ages Kyivan Rus was _____ (4) by the Mongols, and later Kyiv became part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and later the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In 1654 Kyiv was _____ (5) from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth by Cossack leader – Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. In 1775 it was _____ (6) by the Russian Empire. The city remained under Moscowian rule, with brief periods of independence in between 1918 and 1920. After the _____ (7) of the Soviet Union in 1991, Kyiv became the capital of independent Ukraine. Today Kyiv understands its _____ (8) importance and role of the cradle of Eastern European civilization eagerly uncovering all the beauty of modern European capital with _____ (9) heart. Despite its large size, almost everything worth seeing is contained within the _____ (10) Pechersk and Podil neighbourhoods. Both are easily _____ (11) on foot.

IV. Match the numbers to the letters.

1 partnership	a put into effect
2 deposit	b a layer of a mineral, metal etc
3 processed	c publicly praise sb or sth
4 implement	d something you do for pleasure or fun
5 boost	e a relationship between sb
6 accessible	f increase or improve something
7 recreation	g in the centre or main area of a city
8 downtown	h the destruction or decomposition
9 herald	i easy to reach, find, or use
10 decay	j treated with chemicals

V. Fill in the correct prepositions.

1. Mariinsky Palace was named _____ (1) honour of Tsar Alexander II's wife. This beautiful palace is similar _____ (2) style _____ (3) the imperial summer estates in St. Petersburg. This building was designed _____ (4) Bartolomeo Rastrelli, Empress Elizabeth's favourite architect, and built _____ (5) direction of Moscow architect Ivan Michurin.

2. Kyiv is famous _____ (1) its theatres. Due _____ (2) the high quality and professionalism _____ (3) its actors, the Ivan Franco is the most popular theatre _____ (4) Kyiv. Here you find Ukrainian, classical, and contemporary dramas, but only _____ (5) Ukrainian.

• GRAMMAR

VI. Open the brackets using the proper form of the Gerund.

1. I prefer _____ (drive).
2. Stop (argue) and start _____ (work).
3. The child liked neither _____ (read) nor _____ (read) aloud to.
4. It's no use _____ (cry) over split milk.
5. He insists on _____ (send) there instead of me.
6. The old man could not stand _____ (make) fun of.
7. By _____ (work) day and night he succeeded in _____ (finish) this job in time.
8. If a thing worth _____ (do) at all it is worth _____ (do) well.
9. She showed no sign of _____ (know) them.
10. He liked to do things without _____ (disturb) anyone or _____ (disturb).

VII. Complete the following sentences using the Gerund.

1. _____ is useful and pleasant.
2. Her aim is _____ .
3. Do you feel like _____ ?.
4. She cannot help _____ .
5. He couldn't stop _____ .

6. It was useless _____ .
7. He had a better chance of _____ .
8. I have really intention of _____ .
9. He lit a cigarette before _____ .
10. I don't mind _____ .

VIII. Insert the prepositions. Mind the use of the Gerund.

1. After all I'm personally responsible _____ brining you back safe and sound.
2. They positively insisted _____ visiting all the rooms.
3. At last I succeeded _____ backing the car into the parking space.
4. What are your reasons to accuse her _____ taking the papers?
5. Everything depends _____ being on the spot.
6. I thanked him again _____ landing me a car.
7. The author vigorously objected _____ being misquoted.
8. They are particularly clever _____ finding the faintest traces of finger prints.
9. Are you thinking _____ leaving already?
10. Nothing could prevent her _____ buying it on spot.

IX. Translate into English.

1. Я хочу, щоб ви пішли туди негайно. Вже давно пора скласти цей залік.
2. Він не бажає, щоб ми змушували його зробити усі завдання відразу.
3. Сподіваюсь, що ви незабаром напишете мені листа з Лондона.
4. Я хотів би, щоб ви обов'язково прочитали цю статтю відомого британського історика.
5. Вони примусили чекати на них на протязі трьох із половиною годин.
6. Я почув як вона увійшла до кімнати.
7. Вам краще прислухатись моє поради та вилетіти до Лондона наступного тижня.
8. Здається, літак вилетів вчасно.
9. Тут не має місця для розваг, нам краще поїхати за місто.
10. Чому б нам сьогодні не провідати друзів.

MODULE SELF-ASSESSMENT 4

• VOCABULARY

I. Translate into English.

1. Заплативши за квитки, ми поспішили на перон. Замовляти квитки заздалегідь – це дуже зручно.
2. Пообідавши, туристи продовжили свою подорож Середземним морем.
3. Оскільки погода була чудова, ми провели весь день за містом.
4. Проживши все життя в Англії, він добре розмовляє англійською.
5. Подорожуючи Китаєм вони мали змогу вивчити культуру цієї країни.
6. Провівши місяць на узбережжі, він почував себе набагато краще.
7. Діставшись до місця призначення, вони відразу рушили до готелю.
Через декілька годин на них чукала незабутня екскурсія.
8. Кількість залізничних вокзалів, реставрованих в Україні за останні роки, значно зросла.
9. Він згадував чудові дні, проведені на найкращому курорті.
10. Якщо погода дозволить, ми відвідаємо це місце. Ви не повірите, який це гарний і спокійний острів.

II. Fill in the correct prepositions:

1. What train are you going _____ ? – It's a non-stop train _____.Bournemouth.
2. I'll meet you _____ the booking office.
3. Most of the passengers got _____ train _____ Tula.
4. He was going _____ Rostov _____ very important business.
5. When I travel _____ pleasure I prefer to go _____ train or ship.
6. The train stopped _____ the platform and the passengers got _____ it.
7. She came _____ board _____ Plymouth.
8. I'm looking _____ so much _____ the cruise.
9. The cruise began _____ Odessa. _____ there the ship sailed _____ Yalta, calling _____ many Black Sea ports.

10. He had to call _____ a number _____ ports to take _____ cargo.

III. A Write the synonyms to the words: 1) trip; 2) vessel; 3) come aboard; 4) airplane; 5) compartment car; 6) open car; 7) freight train; 8) local train; 9) attendant; 10) to book a ticket.

B Write the opposites: 1) sustainable; 2) outgoing; 3) rural; 4) exciting; 5) incoming; 6) underway; 7) enjoyable; 8) important; 9) picturesque; 10) international.

IV. Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below:

air vents, co-pilot, flight, passenger, size, crew, captain, carry, distances, jet-propelled, seats, take-off, cruising speed, galley, passenger list, flight engineer, tourist cabin, trip, safety belts, stewardesses.

Airliner

Airliners, or _____ (1) planes, differ from light planes not only in . _____ (2) but also in speed and equipment. They are designed to _____ (3) a greater number of people over longer _____ (4) without stopping to refuel. A passenger airliner has a comfortable _____ (5) with soft carpets, adjustable upholstered _____ (6) washrooms, and individual _____ (7) and reading lights. It has a _____ (8) for preparing food. Many airlines offer _____ (9) or economy class service, which costs less than first-class travel. The _____ (10) of four-engine airliners range from about 350 mph for propeller-driven planes to more than 500 mph for planes.

The _____ (11) of an airliner works as a team to make the trip smooth and pleasant. While the passengers take their seats, the pilot or _____ (12), co-pilot, flight engineer, and stewardesses prepare the plane for _____ (13). The pilot, assisted by the _____ (14), checks the instruments and tests the controls. The _____ (15) checks the other mechanical equipment. The stewardesses check the _____ (16), make sure that the passengers fasten their _____ (17) for _____ (18). Later, the _____ (19)

distribute magazines, serve meals, and do other things to make the _____ (20) enjoyable.

• GRAMMAR

V. Fill in the correct participle form.

1. He was sitting in an armchair _____ (*read/reading/having read*) a magazine.
2. _____ (*work/worked/having worked*) in the company for many years, he knew everyone and everything.
3. The cup _____ (*fill/having filled/filling*) with milk stood on the table.
4. _____ (*not seeing/not seen/not having seen*) each other for ages, they had a lot to talk about.
5. _____ (*bearing/having born/born*) into a rich family, she got everything she wished for.
6. _____ (*being/been/having been*) the child of poor people, he often went to bed hungry.
7. _____ (*regretting/having regretted/regretted*) his words, he apologised.
8. Well _____ (*doing/done/having done*), we are very proud of you.
9. _____ (*parking/parked/having parked*) the car, he went to a restaurant.
10. _____ (*watching/watched/having watched*) the film a dozen times, she knew the dialogues by heart.

VI. Combine the clauses using participle constructions (Present, Past or Perfect Participle) as in the model.

Model: We were sitting in the bus shelter and waited for the rain to stop. – We were sitting in the bus shelter waiting for the rain to stop.

1. He entered the room and saw her sister there.
2. The documentation which was telecast last Tuesday was impressive.
3. We had great fun at the party. We played silly games.

4. He had saved a little money. He travelled to Australia.
5. They were chatting along and didn't see the car coming.
6. The reception had been prepared carefully and was a great success.
7. He was picked up by his mother and didn't have to wait for the bus.
8. She had finished her degree and started to work for an international company.
9. She was listening to the radio and didn't hear the doorbell.
10. The room had not been tidied up yet and looked like a battlefield.

VII. Translate into English.

1. Пітер повільно йшов вулицями, розглядаючи все навкруги. 2. Коли діти виконали домашнє завдання, вони пішли гуляти. 3. Олена сиділа біля вікна та читала книгу. 4. Добре знаючи англійську, вона працювала перекладачем уже декілька років. 5. Ми спостерігаємо зростаючий інтерес читачів до творів цього письменника. 6. Слухаючи лекцію, студенти були дуже уважні. 7. Отримавши телеграму, він поїхав на станцію. 8. Зараз існує багато ілюстрованих видань. 9. Квитки, придбані в касі, можна поміняти в разі потреби. 10. Усі листи вже надруковано. 11. Щиро кажучи, мені ця ідея не до вподоби. 12. Туристи, що прибули потягом із Великобританії, залишилися задоволеними нашим обслуговуванням. 13. Викладач, екзаменуючи студентів, ставив багато додаткових запитань і намагався оцінити всіх об'єктивно. 14. Студенти з нетерпінням чекали вихідних, що наближалися. 15. Вони сиділи на дивані та читали цікаві статті.

• WRITING

VII. Describe a sea/ocean/river cruise you have gone on or read about. Give as many details as possible.

MODULE SELF-ASSESSMENT 5

• VOCABULARY

I. Choose the correct word in bold.

1. Great Britain is **situated/lie/stands** on the British Isles.
2. She's **standing/running/walking** for Parliament in the next elections.
3. Great Britain is governed by **Queen/Parliament/Prime-minister**.
4. Agriculture is one of the largest and most important **activities/occupations/works** in Great Britain.
5. Ukraine is governed by **President/the Verhovna Rada/Prime-minister**.

II. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. The rules for governing the country have been developed _____ the centuries..
2. The Bill of Rights in 1689 was the first step _____ constitutional monarchy.
3. He has the right to elect a Member of Parliament _____ his constituency.
4. The leader of the party that wins the most seats _____ general election forms the government.
5. All important bills are presented _____ the House of Commons.
6. The monarch always acts _____ advice of the Prime Minister.
7. Britain is responsible _____ defense of its 14 overseas territories.
8. All 450 members of the Verkhovna Rada are elected _____ proportional representation..
9. The President appoints the heads of regional administrations _____ nomination of the Cabinet of Ministers.
10. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest juridical body _____ general jurisdiction.

III. Fill in the blanks with one suitable word from the list given below:

State, Government, session, Prime Minister, general election, election, Wales, assemblies, the Sovereign, legislature.

As Head of _____ (1) The Queen has to remain strictly neutral with respect to political matters, unable to vote or stand for _____ (2). But The Queen does have important ceremonial and formal roles in relation to the _____ (3) of the UK. The formal phrase 'Queen in Parliament' is used to describe the British _____ (4), which consists of _____ (5), the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Queen's duties include opening each new _____ (6) of Parliament, dissolving Parliament before a _____ (7), and approving Orders and Proclamations through the Privy Council. The Queen also has a special relationship with the _____ (8), retaining the right to appoint and also meeting with him or her on a regular basis. In addition to playing a specific role in the UK Parliament based in London, The Queen has formal roles with relation to the devolved _____ (9) of Scotland, _____ (10) and Northern Ireland.

IV. Match the numbers to the letters.

1 Administration	a relating to the making of laws
2 legislative	b a political area are represented by one MP
3 judicial	c an election in one constituency
4 judicious	d relating to the administration of justice
5 city council	e legislative body of city
6 bill	f interest group
7 chamber	g legislative house
8 lobby	h large capital city
9 constituency	i a draft of a proposed law
10 by(e)-election	j using good judgments, sensible

• GRAMMAR

V. Fill in the blanks with the verb *can/may/must* in the correct form. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I _____ be away from home tomorrow.
2. It _____ or _____ not be true.
3. It was very dark, we _____ see nothing.
4. _____ you lend me 10 dollars?
5. _____ it be true?
6. Mother says I _____ go out.
7. It _____ not be so far.
8. Don't be angry with her. She _____ have done it by mistake.
9. _____ I see your wife for a minute?
10. Alcoholic liquors _____ not be sold without license.
11. He _____ not go out because he is ill.
12. Do you think he _____ answer all these questions.
13. She says that she _____ go. It's late.
14. We _____ not imagine him without his motorbike.
15. _____ join you in the evening.

VI. Translate into English using *can/may/must*.

1. Невже він не допоміг вам. Можливо він не мав часу.
2. Ні в якому разі не ходи зараз на прогулянку. Дме сильний вітер і дощ ллє як із відра.
3. Ви могли б бути уважнішими, вуличний рух на цій вулиці дуже інтенсивний.
4. Можна скористатися Вашим словником і зошитом.
5. Куди б вони могли піти? Зараз ідуть ще заняття.
6. Тут не можна вживати означений артикль.
7. Не може бути, щоб він не купив цю книгу. Вона була в продажу.
8. Не можна не захоплюватись історією цього міста.

9. Дозвольте звернутись до вас із проханням.
10. Можливо вона чекає вас вдома. Напевно вони вже повернулись із відрядження.
11. Ви можете палити, якщо хочете.
12. Ти не можеш брати цю книгу. Андрій пообіцяв її мені.
13. Можливо, він працює у офісі з десятої.
14. Ти міг би надіслати телеграму раніше, але не зробив цього.
15. Невже він витратив усі гроші?
16. Не може бути, щоб вона знала їхню адресу.
17. Вибачте, але тут не можна водити машину так швидко.
18. Ти можеш повернутися додому не пізніше одинадцятої.
19. Хлопчик був упевнений, що йому можна їсти морозиво.
20. Нікому не дозволили взяти участь в змаганні без дозволу лікаря.

• WRITING

VII. Are you interested in politics? Do you think people should be politically active if they want to change their life for the better?

MODULE SELF-ASSESSMENT 6

• VOCABULARY

I. Use the word in capitals at the end of the each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

At his last trial, nobody believed in Arthur's	
1..... He had been accused of the	1 INNOCENT
2 of a valuable Chinese vase, and he	2 THIEF
was also charged with ten other	3..... . The value
of the	4 goods was said to be over £20,000.
Arthur said in his own	5..... that the vase
had been put into his car	6 He also
pointed out that the Chinese vase was a fake, and was almost	
7..... . The judge did not believe Arthur's	7 WORTH
story. He told Arthur he was a hardened	8 8 CRIME
and that he deserved a severe	9..... . Then the
judge sentenced Arthur to five years'	9 PUNISH
10 Arthur just smiled. He had spent	10 PRISON
most of his life in prison and so he was used to it.	

II. Write the synonyms to the following.

- 1) homicide;
- 2) life sentence;
- 3) jail;
- 4) punishment;
- 5) police officer;
- 6) a grave crime;
- 7) abduction;
- 8) innocent;

- 9) robbery;
- 10) thief.

III. Complete the definitions with the words being defined.

- 1. _____ makes sure that both sides of the argument are heard, sums up or explains things to the jury, if necessary, and passes sentence if the defendant is found guilty.
- 2. _____ 12 citizens who are selected at random to decide whether someone is guilty or not in a criminal trial.
- 3. _____ a sum of money that is paid as a punishment for a minor crime.
- 4. _____ a sum of money that can be paid in some situations to allow someone accused of a crime to stay out of prison before the court case.
- 5. _____ information that proves someone is guilty.
- 6. _____ when someone guilty of murder or other serious crimes is sent to prison for life.
- 7. _____ the lawyers arguing against the defendant.
- 8. _____ the court process which decides if someone is guilty or not.
- 9. _____ what the jury decides.
- 10. _____ the punishment that a judge gives someone who is guilty of a crime.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian.

Criminologists commonly use several research techniques. The collection and interpretation of statistics is generally the initial step in research. The case study, often used by psychologists, concentrates on an individual or a group. The typological method involves classifying offenses, criminals, or criminal areas according to various criteria. Sociological research, which may involve many different techniques, is used in criminology to study groups, subcultures, and gangs as well as rates and kinds of crime within geographic areas.

Criminology has many practical applications. Its findings can give lawyers, judges, and prison officials a better understanding of criminals, which may lead to

more effective treatment. Criminological research can be used by legislators and in the reform of laws and of penal institutions.

• GRAMMAR

V. Translate into English.

1. Невже цей молодий чоловік є членом суду присяжних.
2. Підпалювачу вдалося підпалити декілька будинків перед тим, як його спіймали. Напевно, його засудять до п'яти років ув'язнення.
3. Цю банду молодиків звинувачують у пограбуванні магазину, але через брак доказів цю справу, можливо, владнають без суду.
4. Не може бути, щоб цей чоловік був ув'язнений і відбував такий великий термін у в'язниці.
5. Певна річ, цього хулігана вже затримано. Його слід віддати під суд .
6. Було нерозумно повертатися так пізно – тебе могли пограбувати.
7. Дарма ви не погодились давати свідчення. Його могли відпустити під заставу. Ви могли б допомогти йому.
8. Не має потреби обговорювати це ще один раз, вирок вже винесено.
9. Ви, напевно, чули, що її брат – контрабандист.
10. Йому не можна довіряти. Він перебуває під домашнім арештом.

VI. Fill in the blanks with the modal verbs.

1. Leila ____ not swim when she was one year old.
2. ____ I borrow your pen?
3. Muneera ____ come to the party, but nobody is sure.
4. You look tired. You ____ have some sleep.
5. I ____ to study well for the exam.
6. The project ____ finish in two years time.
7. It ____ rain in the desert sometimes, but you can't depend on it.
8. You ____ behave well in front of guests. Stop being silly.
9. I wish I ____ buy a new car but i do not have any money.

10. If I had enough money, I ____ travel with my friends but now I can't.
11. Sami ____ lift that heavy table. He is too weak.
12. You failed in your final test. You ____ have studied harder.
13. I have no time. I ____ leave now. My parents are waiting for me.
14. We ____ not climb those mountains when we were kids.
15. Stop smoking! You really ____ not smoke.
16. You ____ leave the class before 1 o'clock.
17. I left my bag here just 5 minutes ago. You _____ it!
18. He ____ be friendly, but he is usually unfriendly.
19. It's too cold. I ____ close the window.
20. You ____ run faster if you weren't so lazy.

• **WRITING**

VII. Make a list of arguments for and against the following statement:

However hard people try, laws are always insufficient.

MODULE SELF-ASSESSMENT 7

• VOCABULARY

I. Give English equivalents.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) вища освіта | 11) спеціалізація |
| 2) навчальний рік | 12) фізичне виховання |
| 3) середня освіта | 13) перерва |
| 4) професійні якості | 14) першокурсник |
| 5) основний предмет | 15) записатися на курс |
| 6) гуманітарні предмети | 16) семестр |
| 7) навчальний план | 17) курсова робота |
| 8) обов'язків курс | 18) перездавати екзамен |
| 9) випускник | 19) програма навчання |
| 10) природничі науки | 20) цілі навчання |

II. Correct the following statements.

1. Education in Britain is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7-16.
2. All schools in Britain are supported by public funds and provide free education.
3. There are 4 stages of education in Britain: primary, secondary, higher and further.
4. All public schools in Britain are single-sex.
5. Basic education comprises only secondary education.
6. There is a difference between the diplomas by extra-mural and full-time schools.
7. Education encompasses only learning.
8. Only universities provide tertiary education.
9. A title given by a university is a grant.
10. A student in the second year of high school is a freshman.

III. Fill in the blanks with one suitable word from the list given below:

establishment, the same value, background, degree, spare, full-time students, graduate, to fall into, to carry out, general, specialized.

1. Future specialists in various fields of science, technology, economics and art get a fundamental _____ and _____ training.
2. Ukrainian higher schools _____ a great deal of scientific work in all branches of knowledge.
3. Higher educational establishments of our country _____ three main types.
4. The first type includes the universities and institutes where there are only _____ which receive state grants.
5. Evening schools are for those who study in their _____ time.
6. The diplomas by the evening faculties and extra-mural higher schools have _____ as the diplomas of all other institutes or universities.
7. Some University _____ find difficulties to find jobs today.
8. If you want to be an engineer you need an educational _____ in mathematics.
9. Higher educational _____ are headed by Rectors.
10. Colleges and Universities give bachelor _____.

• GRAMMAR

IV. Complete the following sentences.

- a) 1. Does anyone insist that _____?
2. Will you please arrange that _____ ?
3. He whispered the last words lest _____ .
4. It's desirable that _____ .
5. Though you should try to _____ .
- b) 1. If he has time tonight, _____
2. If somebody invited him, _____ .
3. _____, they wouldn't be late for supper.

4. _____, you will have to stay them.
5. _____, she wouldn't have burst into tears.

V. Paraphrase using the Suppositional Mood.

1. It's desirable for them to support the offer.
2. He was afraid that they are out.
3. They insisted on giving another answer today.
4. It is important for the writer to keep pace with time.
5. She worried that her son will make a lot of mistakes.
6. It's doubtful that the weather will improve soon.
7. A teacher recommended the students to read articles every day.
8. It is possible that she can come in time.
9. He has taken such a risk. Isn't surprising?
10. It's highly desirable for you to know all details.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Вона запропонувала, щоб вони перездали останній іспит.
2. Щоб не трапилося, він дотримається слова та вступить до цього університету.
3. Він говорив дуже повільно, щоб студенти змогли записати усі завдання.
4. Вони почали хвилюватися, що всі їхні плани проваляться.
5. Передзвони йому та нагадай точну дату складання іспиту, щоб він не забув.
6. Якби вони попередили нас заздалегідь, ми змогли б взяти участь у цій конференції.
7. Якби вони зараз були тут, ми б обов'язково зустріли їх.
8. Якби ти міг змінити щось у своєму житті, щоб ти змінив?
9. Якщо ви побачите її, передавайте їй мої вітання.
10. Він обов'язково допоможе тобі, якщо ти не будеш встигати виконати усі завдання.

MODULE SELF-ASSESSMENT 8

• VOCABULARY

I. Match the following English expressions to their Ukrainian equivalents:

1 civic engagement	a наполегливість
2 accomplishment	b активне громадянство
3 leadership	c громадська робота
4 exposure	d управлінські якості
5 community service	e досконалість
6 active citizenship	f громадянська активність
7 person	g шкідливий вплив
8 personality	h особа
9 personality	i цінності
10 stick-to-it-iveness	j особистість

II. Fill in the correct prepositions.

1. Too much exposure _____ the sun can cause serious diseases.
2. He inclines _____ to the thought that she was wrong again.
3. The accomplishment _____ of his ambitions helped him to become worldknown.
4. It's very important to be sensitive _____ to people and understand them.
5. If you inspire him _____ the achievements of our common goal, it'll be a great success.

III. Fill in the blanks with one suitable word from the list given below:

die, freedom, conflict, eternal, directions, war, touch, generation, apply, the young, the warnings, bear, values, view, overcome.

What is the most important problem of the youth?

One of them is a _____ (1) gap. Every generation is unique in its experience. It has its own ideals and a system of _____ (2) concerning every aspect of human life. Adults always complain that the young are not what they were. These words are repeated from generation to generation. Undoubtedly it is correct. In fact today _____ (3) are better educated. They grow up more quickly. They derive joy from more _____ (4). At present the young do not blindly accept the ideals of their parents. For them everything that the adults _____ (5) in mind is past history. And this is inevitable, because different generations take different _____ (6). Moreover, the young look forward and the old people look backward. The adult always teach the young how to live. They _____ (7) old standards to the new way of life. The past is hanging over them preventing them from appreciating the things around them anew. The young think that the adults have lost _____ (8) with everything that is important in life. They are right, because what is important to the adults is the past. The young know what they want. They prefer to make their own mistakes rather than to listen to _____ (9) of the adults. The past exists to help the young to avoid unnecessary blurs. But they do want to have them. The young want to live their own life. They want to _____ (10) their own difficulties without turning back. Unfortunately the life of the young is frequently determined by the adults. The adults start the _____ (11) but the young _____ (12) in it. The young and adults have different points of _____ (13) concerning everything. And it generates the _____ (14) of the generations. In the 19th century Ivan Turgenev in his novel "Fathers and Sons" perfectly illustrated the _____ (15) problem of fathers and children's misunderstanding. I think that parents will never understand their children.

IV. Match the synonyms.

1 betterment	a in few words
2 succinctly	b work

3 exposure	c feature
4 trait	d improvement
5 service	e harmful effect
6 accomplishment	f dynamic
7 active	g devotion
8 patriotism	h masterpiece
9 succinct	i ability
10 skill	j compact

• GRAMMAR

V. Translate into English.

1. Невже він не склав останній іспит. Можливо він не мав часу?
2. Ви могли б бути уважнішими, ці питання дуже нагальні.
3. Можна скористатися Вашим записами?
4. Куди б вони могли піти? Зараз, напевно, ідуть ще заняття.
5. Не можна не захоплюватись культурою цього народу.
6. Вона запропонувала, щоб вони обговорили це питання ще раз.
7. Вони почали хвилюватися, що всі їхня подорож не відбудеться.
8. Якби вони приєдналися до нас тоді, ми змогли б перемогти.
9. Якби ви зараз закінчували школу, який університет ви б обрали?
10. Вони обов'язково напишуть цей тест, якщо виконають усі завдання.

• WRITING

VI. Your school magazine has asked its readers to send in articles answering the questions: *Problems of the youth in modern society. How can we stop violence?* Write your article (100-150 words) (3 points).

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